1230 RIGHT OF WAY: PEDESTRIAN'S DUTY: CROSSING ROADWAY AT POINT OTHER THAN CROSSWALK

The Wisconsin statutes define "right of way" as the privilege of the immediate use of the roadway¹ and, further provide, that a pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked or unmarked crosswalk shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.²

If you find that (<u>pedestrian</u>) was crossing the roadway at a point other than a marked or unmarked crosswalk, then it became (<u>pedestrian</u>)'s duty to yield the right of way to a vehicle approaching on the roadway.

NOTES

- 1. Wis. Stat. § 340.01(51).
- 2. Wis. Stat. § 346.25.

See also, the notes to these sections in Wis. Stat. Annot.

COMMENT

The instruction and comment were originally published in their present form in 1972. The comment was updated in 1989. The instruction was revised in 1992 and 2008. Editorial changes were made in 1992 to address gender references in the instruction. This revision was approved by the Committee in September 2021.

For the definition of "roadway," see Wis. Stat. § 340.01(54); for "marked" or "unmarked crosswalk," see § 340.01(10)(a) and (b).

Wis. Stat. § 891.44 provides an exception to § 346.25, and this instruction is not to be given when the pedestrian is a child under 7 years of age. <u>Thoreson v. Milwaukee & Suburban Transp. Corp.</u>, 56 Wis.2d 231, 201 N.W.2d 745 (1972).

The duty of a pedestrian to yield the right of way under Wis. Stat. § 346.25 is absolute, regardless of

any negligence on the part of the operator. Failure to yield is causal negligence as a matter of law. <u>Field v. Vinograd</u>, 10 Wis.2d 500, 505, 103 N.W.2d 671 (1960); <u>Staples v. Glienke</u>, 142 Wis.2d 19, 416 N.W.2d 920 (Ct. App. 1987).

Rights and duties of bicyclists. Different right-of-way standards apply depending on whether a bicyclist was using the roadway as any other vehicle or as a pedestrian upon a sidewalk or within a crosswalk. See <u>Chernetski v. American Family Mutual Insurance Co.</u>, 183 Wis.2d 68, 515 N.W.2d 283 (1994) and <u>Estate of Zhu v. Hodgson</u>, 2021 WI App 10, 395 Wis.2d 768, 954 N.W.2d 748.